WINTER OARDEN.
THIS EVENING AT B-COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED-

WOOD'S THEATER. THIS EVENING FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS - MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL. The Worrell Staters, Mr. Leffenwell, and 8th company.

DAY AND EVENING JACK AND GILL Mr. G. L. Fox and company ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CUPIOSITIES.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING at 8-THE TUE WITCH. Mr. Mark Smith
Webb States, the Fowler States and full company. Grand Get post Open Chucus THIS EVENING AT B-THEO. THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL CARDEN CONCERT. Programme varied every evening.

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Explosis Relam Freshers. Marvelous Ethicolan Pupils, Signor crastian, Dan A. Margaes and full company. Performances every herrodus.

## Business Notices.

MALARIA EVERYWHERE.

Rarely has those been a season a fruitful as this of maluious dis-Not only on the prairies and in the valleys of the West; not cely in all the old hanns of Fever and Ague and Billous Remitten over have these prostrating diseases been unusually virolent; but by have extended to fowns and on es nover before infested with them, and have even usended the mountains and attacked thousands of people supposed to have been placed by the laws of Nature above their reach. Hence we are compelled to admit that a fatal element perpairs the Universal Air this reason, and should at once reser to MOTTUTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

n tonic so potent, an anti-reptile so perfect, an alterative so irresistible, and a simulant so pure, that it enables the human system to resist and belie self the prediaposing causes of disease. With the confidence that one clothed in automountable garments might move among burning militings, the men who arms himself against malaria with this power-of defeasive moderne may walk a fever a coursed district fearless of its essidarious nimesphere. The intermittents and remittents at prese-general in all paris of the country may be but the forerunners of a

BOSTETTER'S SITTERS to a successful battle with the mephitic causes of all epidemics. Be used in time. Sold svery where. - | New-York World, Nov. 6, 1805.

> A CLEAR HEAD FOR BUSINESS

Is the sore weight of a Bottle of CONGRESS WATER

CURRE BILIOUSNESS. SHAWPENS THE APPETITE

FOR ORNERAL DEBILITY AND DESPRESA take

CLEARS THE HEAD.

ENFIRS WATER OLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

They parify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a beainy appetite.
They are us surious to clauge of water and diet.
They are us surious to clauge of water and diet.
They purify the breath and care sour stomach.
They core Dyspepsia and Constigution.
They core Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They core Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They core Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are largery, than any excited more cases of chronic cancers for each correlator, nelamonly and want of vital energy, than any excited the world has ever produced. They are particularly subpted to delicate founds and persons of sedentary occupations. Observates proprietors private stamp over the core of each bottle. If any reserve has not 20 R. report to

AN OLD AND WELL-TRIES REMEDY.

Mrs. Winepow's Soorning Symp for children teething, has he test of 20 years. Millions of mothers can testify that it is reliable and perfectly sufe in all cases. Relieves the child from pain, soften the game, regulate the bowels, gives an infant, troubled with colic pains, quick sleep, and as parents are infant, troubled with colic

PHOENIX DISINFECTANT.
AGENCY, No. 4 Day St., New York
Bead Editorial in New York Chiren, July 28.

SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own but others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUN an Unr Plasten Safes. For sale low. "Makers & Co., 203 Broadway, and 721 Chestunt at., Phila. AGUE.—STREEKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain pure. It has stood the test of years in the Valleys of Mississippi and Mississif, and is his sovereign remedy in all these infetted districts. Rost by all Draggists.

MOTH AND FRECKLES. s. Freckie, should use PRIMY's celebrated MOTH AND FRECKIE LO-room. It is infelials, Prepared by Dr. B. C. PRIMY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists in New York and

er's Garvasto House Sarva is effecting. Its complete mastery and the worst cases of Galls, Sorstobes, Old Sores, Swellings, Cots, o., is kiply merceloos. One trial always convinces. 50 centra box. eggists, and at depot, No. 49 Cedar-st.

DR. E. C. PERRY .- Dr. PERRY, the celebrated Der 

OR. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS CUTES West cases solicited. Call

further without pain or inconvenience. WILLOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.

Its nearm is stronger and less liable to rip in one or wear, than the less witch. — I Judge's Report at the "Raland Park Triat" send for the "Report" sat have been for the containing both kinds of suches on the autre piece of goods.

No. 508 Broadway. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.-" best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civillana. 1,699 cannot st., Phila.; Astorph., N. Y.; 12 Green st., Boston. Avoid student imitations of his patents.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES. - BENEDICT BROS. agents for the sale of these watches, No. 171 Frondway, ordand: st. Fine Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware.

AMERICAN POPULAR LIPE INSURANCE COMPANY, a. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner Canal at. Presents ten new fea-es in its circular. Call or send for time. THUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-LOGA, SUPPORTER, &c.—Marss & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only of No. 2 Veneral, Ludy attendant.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, torpe it glessy and from falling out; removes daudroff; the fire are used. Noted by Rushrow. No. 10 Aster House, and druggi

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES-Best hebe trovid FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway. IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and sandacturers. Guover & Baken Szwing Machine Company

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC Howe Sewing Machine Company.—Elias Howe, President, No. 609 Broadway. Agents wanted.

DYSPEPSIA TABLET, S. G. WELLINGS, for indiges

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2.

To the Eduter of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: The undersigned Levee Commissioners from the

States of Louisians and Mississippi take the earliest ession to thank you for the generous support you gave rough THE TRIBUNE, to the memorials of these States sking National aid to reconstruct the levees on the Mississinpi River. We regard the reclamation of the alluvial lands of Louisiana and Mississippi as a question of far greater importance than any that has claimed the attention of Congress for many years.

The land proposed to be reslaimed from overflow by the construction of lovees is capable of producing several millions of bales of cotton, 1,000,000 hogsheads of sugar, 5,00,000 barrels of molasses, and of giving employment to millions of freedmen and operatives.

You, Sir, had the sagacity to view the questions of the sagacity to view the question and breadth, and, regardless of the prejudices of others growing out of their ignorance of the immense laterest involved, supported it from first to last.

In our own names, and in the names of those we represent, we ofter our thanks, and beg to remain, with high resuest, our checking account.

J. V. DURALDY.
W. L. CLAIROUNE, Of LOUISIANA. C. G. FIELD, J. A. STROTHER, of Mississippl. Fytheore. Hetel, N. Y., July 30, 1866.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1866.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be faken of Anonympa; Communications. Whateverl intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and ad-All lessness letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tais UKE," New York

The Tribune in Lendop. STEVENS DROTHERS (American Agents for Libraries, 17 Heariesta t. Cavent Garden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of This TRIBUNE (bey will also ordiver Sesegurriess and Agents)

We cannot undestake to return relected Communications.

THE TRIBUNE AT SARATOGA.—Thornton, newsman at Saratoga, sails the Termune for five carre, and his boys sell it on be sidows'ky in front of the practical hotels at the same price.

Advectisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

By the arrival of the City of New-York and China we hav further details of European news of July 21 and 32.

It is confirmed that the Prassian offer to cease hostilities for five days on condition that Austria pursues a similar course, and within that time the Austrian Government must make known its acceptance or refusal of the basis agreed upon, has been accopted by Austria. The announcement caused great buoyancy in the money markets, and it was the prevailing opinion that peace was almost certain to be concluded A new Prussian army, 58,000 strong; had entered Bavaria,

from Bohamia, and was marching upon Munich. The Prussian Government is anxious to effect a reconcilia-tion with the Liberal party of all the German States, and bainvited prominent men of the party to take part in a Conference respecting the convocation of the National Parliament. In Italy the Garitaldians have compelled the garrison of an Austrian fort to surrender, and Garibaldi had been congratulated upon his success by Prince Carignane and the Minister

FOREIGN NEWS.

Further intelligence, by the Atlantic Cable, of the Reform Riots in London, shows they were of so serious a character that the military had to be called out. With reference to the disturbed state of the Continent, Lord Stanley, the new Foreign Secretary, had assured the House of Commons that the policy of the British Government

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A congrabatory mesoge from the Queen of England to the Provident of the United States was sent through the cable last Friday. The President's reply was forwarded yesterday. The Mayor of New York sent greeting yesterday to the Lord Mayor of London.

NEW-YORK CITY.

About haif-past 1 o'clock resterdsy afternoon, a fire broke out on the third floor of fire-story building. No. 5 College-place, corner of Robinson-st. The flames originated in that portion of the premises occupied by C. Worms & Co., dealers in silk neck-ties, and was caused by the upsetting of a kerosene oil stove used for heafing trons. The fire was quickly subdued, but not before the third, fourth and fifth floors had been nursed out and considerable damage done to the lower floors. No separate estimate of the losses and insurances can be obtained, but the aggregate loss will amount to between \$30,000 and \$40,009, which is correct by in hich is corresed by insurance.

Louis Cohn, who has been as prison for two months on

charge of omhersing bonds and other securities, the propert of Duncan, Sherman & Co., to the value of nearly \$40,000 yesterday applied for an examination, which was granted, and

Wednesday set down for the hearing.
In the suit in the Superior Ceurt of Noon agt. Schultz, one of the liquor cases in which the Excise Board moved to dissolve the injunction obtained against them, the defendant vesterday introduced affidavits rebutting all the allegations of plaintiff. Mr. McKeen saked time to produce additional papers, which he claimed would show the manner in which the defendants violated the law while pretending to estensibly obey it. The matter was adjourned until Thursday next.

The steamthip Meteor, which was lately released on bondthe seizure of the vessel having been made on the charge that she had violated the neutrality laws—has cleared for Boston where her owners live. Previous to her clearance hever officers were placed on board by order of the Collector of this port, and the vessel was held for informality in her papers. This is her second or third selzure.

James Stephens, C. O. I R., issued an order yesterday to all "who have never wavered in their allegtance to Ireland" to most him at the Anollo Rooms. No. 16 Prince-st, on Friday evoning, August 3.

A shipment of arms was made at this port last week for "Erowaaville, Texas, for a foreign market," on board the steamer J. W. Everson. It is suspected by the agents of Maximilian here that the arms will find their way into the hands of the Liberal forces in Mexico. The agents were, however, upable to prove anything, and the shipment wa permitted by an order from Washington. What went on board the Everson appears by the following list: Rifes, 5,000; "rifled guna," 150; accounterments for the rifles, 5,000; revolvers, 1,000; cavalry accounterments, 1,000; cartridges.

620,000; percussion caps, 1,000,000; powder, 500 pounds.

Ten doubts from cholera are announced store our last report. The total mortality for the week ending on the 28th was 77. equivalent to an annual death-rate of 55.19 in 1,000 inhabitants. The mortality of the week previous was 1,362. The deaths from cholera last week were 48, an increase of 37 on the week

The mortality in Brooklyn during the past week was 305, of which 72 were of choicra infantum, and 42 of cholers.

At Bull's Head yesterday fair Illinois steers brought

17817je. Only fair, or even below medium steers, were sold in some instances at 18c. on the scales. Rough the brought 15c. and wearvery anything went below those figures The advance was close upon le. per in from last week. are doing better, with a moderate supply on hand. Prices range from 7 to 740, with a few selected sheep at 20, but most sales are at 712710, and trade is fairly active. Lambs are bringing servee, necording to quality. Hogs are gradually working sp. A few were sold at \$1160, but prices are

generally 11@11ic. with 20 cars on the market.
On Sunday Jas. McCabe and John Denny, aged 12 and 18 respectively, entered the room of Thos. McCormack, No. 635 Eighth-ave., and stole a package containing \$900 in notes. The thieves were yesterday arrested and the money re-

Mrs. Mina Sociey, a German, aged 25, residing in Fiftysecond-st., having quarreled with her husband, yesterday, ran down to the foot of the street and attempted to throw herself into the river, but was prevented by some bystanders. Joseph F. Arnold, a bookkeeper, was arrested yesterday, charged with having stolen \$150 from his employers, R. W.

Theo. Hillbrick of No. 145 Grand-st., was arrested yester dry for obtaining \$100 from Mr. Dauphin of No. 87 Clinton-st, on pretence of giving him employment as a real estate

Barrett and Judge, employed at Luff's stables, in One-hundred-and-tenth-st., were found early yesterday morning soffering from severe stabbs, the one in the abdomen, the other in the groin. Neither of the men would state how the wounds

were inflicted. They were taken to the hospitel.

The entire loss by the fire in Philadelphia on Friday night and Saturday morning will foot up \$115,000. The insurance on the stock of Messra. Biddle & Co. is \$80,000; on the building \$16,000. On the stock of Messra. Heaton & DenoRier \$80,000. \$16,000. On the stock of Measrs. Reaton 4 Denoker \$80,000. Upon gold stocks and commodifies, the effect of the very recent European quotations was quite marked yesterday. Gold opened at the board at 147, but irregular sales were made as lowess 146 upon the first receipt of the European peace news. The market closes at 157, after selling at 1662148 during the day. Government stocks took a sharp upward turn, under the London quotations. In State bonds and bank shares little done. The small stocks were quite activa. Upon the street early in the day a general advance was shown upon railway shares, but on the results reall, under few sales to realize profits, a part

the street early in the day a general advance was shown upon rallway shares, but at the regular call, under few sales to realize profits, a part of the improvement was lost. After the call the market was firm. At the Second Board the market was active and all the leading share were higher. Money is officed in abundance at 435 per cent, see stock houses make up their accounts with unusual case. In commercial paper no Change of consequence. Best names pass at 5 per cent, good at 5 [26]. Exchange is unsettled and rates favor the buyer. GENERAL NEWS Gen. Henderson is at Newport, R. I., and Gen. Graut is expected there daily.

The Philadelphia Board of Health returns for the two days.

Sunday and Monday .- show 17 cases of chelera, and five deaths. The Supreme Court of San Francisco has affirmed the validity of the Militia law passed by the last California Legis-

The steamer City of Buffalo which arrived at Buffalo on Saturday evening from Chicago, caught fire yesterday noon while unloading at Storges's elevator in that city. The boat and cargo were entirely destroyed, except about 25,000 bushels of oats which had been unloaded. The fire communicated to the Sturges elevator, which was also burned. The elevator is valued at about \$100,000 and had about 150,000 bushels of grain, mostly cats. The loss on the clevator and ram is esti- dent Johnson claimed to be. They were loyal like nated at \$250,000. The steamer City of Buffalo had 72,000

n Georgia in order to protect the freedmen from continued | devoted to the flag. It was to reward such men

The reasserabling of the Convention of 18 4 in Now-Orleans yesterday was the signal for bloody rioting. Several whites and negroes were killed, but at last accounts the anthorities

The first race over the Saratoga course yesterday was a hardle race, two miles, three horses entered, and was won by Zig Zag, after a most exciting contest. Time, 4:14. Second race, dash of 4 miles. for \$1,000, three horars entered, was won by Kentucky in 7:31]. Third race 14 mile handloap, \$500, was won by Millwood in 2:43;.

An error in yesterday's TRIBUNE made us denounce

The results of Rebel suffering in New-Orleans by one Rebel pushed from the sidewalk!

Having called attention to the statement of a cotemporary that the Collector of the Port had sold the warehouse privilege to a single party for \$40,000, and that this was in accordance with the practice of former Collectors, we are requested by Mr. Smythe to state that in his case there is no foundation for the charge whatever. We should be sorry to see Mr. Smythe sully his adminstration by any act of questionable propriety.

The return of President Juarez to Chihuahua is one among many facts which indisputably prove the advance of the Liberal party in Mexico. The whole State of Chihuahua is now free from French and Imperialist troops. In the State of Guanajuato the Liberals have risen against the Emperor. Facts like these and the capture of Matamoros cannot be denied by the organs of the Government, and they spread consternation among the partisans of the Em-

On the second page of to-days issue will be found notices of New Publications; on the third page Commercial Matters and Market Reports; on the sixth page, a carefully prepared Review of the Report of the Reconstruction Committee; Senator Wilson's Army bill, and news from Fortress Monroe; on the seventh page Correspondence from Mexico; Grand Lottery Swindle in Chicago; the Fenians; Firea; Law Intelligence, and City Matters generally.

The report of the Reconstruction Committee, which has been before the public for months, is atrongly sustained by the publication of the evidence on which it was based. We print to-day an abstract of the testimony obtained by the Committee, carefully collated for THE TRIBUNE from the original evidence in Washington. It deserves to be studied, for the facts thus proved are justification of the great measures of Congress. By the confession of leading Southerners alone-excluding the emphatic declarations of such men as Gens. Thomas, Sheridan, Terry, Saxton, and Grierson-it is demonstrated that nothing but military power keeps the smouldering embersof rebellion from bursting into new flame. But this old evidence that the Southern Rebels have not accepted their defeat as final is being rapidly made obsobte by new outrages and outbreaks. The condition of the South now is far worse than when the Committee prepared its report, and the increase of disloyaky is due entirely to the failure of the President to punish traitors and make treason edious. We have laws that should speedily tame Rebel tyranny; but where is the power to enforce them !

THE NEW-ORLEANS MASSACRE.

It is not often we have as sad a story as that told in THE TRIBUNE this morning. A company of American citizens, holding representative positions in Louisiana, members of a Convention elected in 1864 by the loyal people of that State, legally assembling in pursuance of a call of the Governor, are hasioged by a mob and some of them massacred. A riot in New-Orleans is not an unusual occurrence. Now it is not a riot, but the uprising of the Rebel population against loyal citizens of the United States engaged in the performance of loyal duties.

The accounts we have are mainly from Rebel sources-the agent of the Associated Press in New-Orleans having been, we are informed, formerly a soldier in the Rebel army. His statements show his full sympathy with the rioters. We are told that the outbreak was occasioned by an assault of a negro upon a white man-a white man having been pushed along the sidewalk and tripped up during a precession! Considering how men are frequently pushed and tripped up whenever a militia regiment parades on Broadway, we can imagine the extent of the provocation necessary to excite Rebel malignity. . The action of Mayor Monroe is more intelligible. We see him seriously proposing to arrest the members of the Convention for daring to come together at the call of the Governor. Then he issues a proclamation which reads to as like an incentive to riot. He begins by speaking of the Convention as the Extinction Convention of 1864, and specially calls upon the young men to keep quiet and not molest said Convention, for h is satisfied by "recent dispatches from Washington that the deliberations of the members thereof will receive no countenance from the President, and that he will sustain the agents of the present civil governments and vindicate its laws and acts to the satisfaction of the good people of the State." In other words, every Rebel in New-Orleans is told by a Rebel Mayor that the President of the United States is in sympathy with him; that the members of the Convention are outlaws and not under Executive protection, and that whatever the Rebels might do to vindicate the "Reconstruction Policy," would meet the President's approbation. Still, do nothing scandalous! Gen. Baird's patriotic determination was promptly overruled by a dispatch from the President, Edwin M. Stanton being Secretary of War. Every Rebel saw that the Mayor was sustained; and that the President was the Rebel's friend.

Read the dreadful story! The Convention meets. There are no soldiers in the assembly. The police-Rebel soldiers many of them-are "exemplary," and try to prevent "lynching and mobbing." One prominent member-a citizen of many years' standing-is dragged to jail. The President and members are gradually arrested and imprisoned. A procession of negroes approach. "Some whites" endeavor to 'disperse" them, but are "repulsed." Shots are fired. "Three negroes are killed on Dryades-st., and two on Common-st." The Rebel mob surrounds the hall where the members are in session. A regular siege begins. "Every visible head in the building is fired upon." "Dr. A. P. Dostie and John Henderson, jr., are brought out of the buffding dead, and earried off in carts." The first was an eminent physician, the second a well-known lawyer of New-Orleans, conspicuous for their loyalty during the dark days of rebellion. They are carried off in carts, and it is doubful if "many have gotten out of the hall alive." All this time Andrew Johnson President and Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War!

We are telling this story as it is told by Rebels. We can make but one comment. For all the shed in New-Oricans we hold the Executive power responsible. The President knew the temper of these men. He shad but to recall a very few years of his own history to find himself flying before a mob like that which mutdered A. P. Dostie and his loyal associates. These rioters were precisely the manner of men that Presihim. They opposed Secession as he opposed it. They

murdered Dostie that we took the outlawed loyalist, Andrew Johnson, from the dust, and stamped him with a diadem. And in return we have our brothers and friends-more than brothers. indeed, by reason of their devotion during the warbutchered by a Rebel mob, in broad noon, with a Rebel Mayor inspiring the massacre, Rebel soldiers acting as "police," and Union soldiers, under Union officers, compelled to stand silent, by order of Andrev Johnson. The hands of the Rebels are again red with loval blood: Rebel armies have once more begun the work of massacre, and the President of our choice, who has sworn to defend the laws and protect-the people of the United States, is silent. Is it too much to say that this silence is a crime?

THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

The brief announcement made through the Ocean Telegraph that Austria had acceded to the proposition made by Prussia for a temporary cessation of hostilities though we have as yet no confirmation of the reported treaty of peace, is confirmed by the arrival of the China. There has been no pausing with Prussia, but she has inexorably crowded her vanquished ally to the wall, until Austria, humiliated and prostrate, cries for quarter. Flushed with oft-repeated successes, spurred forward with the hope of glory and aggrandizement, victorious Prussia stopped not in her triumphant career, but continued to presss onward regardless of French protests and wishes, or the dislike of Russia.

Though Francis Joseph's defenders encountered a most serious defeat on the 3d inst., we have not been prepared for the aunouncement of such a rapid and ong-codtinued flight on their capital, and the sudden announcement of a truce. Compelled to fall back before their victorious antagonists, it yet seemed as if a foothold would be secured within the bounds of Bohemia for the vanquished.

Not so, however. The Austrians have continued their retrograde march, and by their general course thus far have recalled with painful vividness an untoward period in out own struggle. We allude to the Peninsula campaign. Gen. Benedek resting on the borders of Silesia in masterly inactivity, and with closed mouth, may be compared to Gen. McClellan on the banks of the Chickahominy. Though his antagonists were marching and counter marching, and converging their columns, Benedek continued to remain inactive. But it was all for a purpose-so the world was informed. The Austrian mander had a great plan in his head, a great project on foot, and when after all the complicated parts of the brilliant programme had been perfected, did move, it would be straight into Berlin. All this time the Prussians were permitted, as were the Rebels by McClellan, to draw in and concentrate their forces, and everything being in readiness, Frederick William hurled his légions upon Benedek à la Gen. Lee. When Stonewall Jackson with his column of 40,000 men struck McClellan's right wing, he rolled the besiegers back in confusion and slaughter, and settled the fate of the campaign. In the same manner the Crown Prince of Prussia was allowed to reënforce the Prussian left, and, crushing through Benedek's right, turn what at first promised to victory into a terrible defeat. McClellan was pushed aside, and Lee marched northward to the very gates of the Federal Capitol. Benedek, in a corresponding manner, fell back to the eastward, leaving the country open to the victors, who have marched upon Vienna. So much for "masterly inactivity," and 'prospective, strategic and tactical maneuvers." Austria has discovered to her cost, as we did, that such kind of generalship always entails defeat and dis-

Whatever may be his sympathy, every spectator can but admire the wonderful push and energy which Prussia has continued to display. Our advices received last week left her victorious soldiery at Brunn, within two days' easy march of Vienna, and close by the famed field of Austerlitz, on which Napoleon, sixty years ago, overthrew in defeat the Austrian and Russian Emperors. By means of this rapid movement they not only secured one of the lines of railway leading from Vienna to Prague, but threatened the other passing through Olmatz, and, to a certain extent, divided and distracted the Austrian

Immediately following these events the Prussians attacked and routed the Austrian wing remaining back at Olmutz, and gained possession of the remaining road. The defeated Austrians then retreated into Hungary, making a semi-circular sweep for Vienna, city. The Prussians continuing on after the latter following down both lines of railroad to the sail tion at Lundenberg, and thence, doubtless to the Danabe, where Francis Joseph-in his ceent address to the citizens of Vienna-stated that he should make a stand. Here the belligerous were massing all their forces for the final struggle when the popositions for a cessation of postilities were received by Francis

He did well to accept of them instead of reneating his unwise course in regard to the Paris Conference. There was but one of three alternatives left to himeither to risk all on the fate of another battle, to retreat rapidly into Hungary, abandoning Vienna to its fate, or to arrange a peace. After encountering so many disasters, another defeat would certainly have proved fatal to him. By retreating into Hungary the might have avoided a fresh engagement until his disheartened troops had recovered something of their morale, and received fresh accession of numbers; but he would have been leavingall his lines of communication in the enemy's hands, and only postponing for a few weeks at the longest the final issue. Franels Joseph has, therefore, we say, acted wisely in accoding to the terms proposed by Prussia. Though we have not as yet received the substance of the terms, it is safe to assume that Austria is no longer to constitute a part of the German Confederacy; that Prussia has expressly stipulated that there shall be a new German Union, from which her ally is to be debarred.

Said Bismark to a French gentleman a few days ago: "Sixteen years ago I conceived the plan which I now try to carry out, viz.: to free Germany from Austrian pressure: that part of it, at least which by spirit, religion, manners and interest is clearly allied with the fate of Prussia. To reach this goal, I shall defy everything, even exile and the gallows." This he has already accomplished. Rapid caregical movements placed Saxony and one other Northern States at his proposal, while the result of a battle has since loosened Austria's hold upon Bavaria and Bohemia, and opened the way to Vienna. The German Parliament will now unquestionably meet in September under the auspices of Prussia, while we may expect to see a very large majority of the German people willing and desirous of being represented in that body. The new Union will comprise all the States of Northern and Central Germany, with the exception of the Duchy of Limburg, which, the people being Dutch and not German, Prussia will not be desirous of having embraced in the new the part of Already have we seen a disposition the new order of

the congnered Constant to the new order of things, white it is reported that Prussian successes have even developed a Prussian party in Vienna. Animated by their long-entertained hopes of a United Fatherland, the Northern Germans at least are seemingly disposed to acquiesce in any instrumentality which shall hasten the fulfillment of their dream of unify-to bow for the present beneath the iron roller which, though crushing out their separate autonomy, will yet assimilate them into one grand Fatherland. As they witnessed with apparent indifference the peripatetic-movements of their petty princes fleeing

unscrupulous and wicked as they have been accustomed to regard the man.

THE UNSOLVED PROBLEM.

Will the Blacks work !" was a question anxiously, dubiously debated in 1865; it is debated no longer It has been proved that the Blacks will work, provided they can be reasonably assured of fair payment. There are inveterately idle and vicious negroes, of ourse, just as there are idlers and reprobates of all races: but there are this day a larger per centage of the Blacks than of any other race inhabiting this country who are earning an honest living by downright manual labor. Those who won't work will die out-perish miserably from off the face of the earth, be they of what race or color they may; but the vast majority of the Blacks will work and live, provided the badly reconstructed Rebels and their Copperhead allies will refrain from wantonly killing them. So much experience has proved. But "Will the Southern Whites work!" That is a more difficult problem. As a class, work is not in their line. They were not trained to it, and they do n't like it. They believe work a good thing for niggers, but bad for Whites, especially in "the sunny South." This day, two-thirds of all the rations dealt out by the Freedmen's Bureau are consumed by needy Whites-most of them the widows and orphans of Rebel soldiers. These are on the brink of starvation, no doubt; but if their surviving brothers and uncles would only work, they would not long be dependent on the Bureau. And it is high time that they ceased to be.

The Lynchburg Virginian forcibly says: The Lynchburg Virginian lovelbly says:

"There are vast numbers of young men in the South living in idleness, which we regret very much to see. This, says a cotemporary, was tolerable when they possessed fortunes; but now that most of then are penniless, it is an evil of vast magnitude. We know that in many cases, these young men would be glad to get work—of a certain kind. They would practice law or medicine, or engage in mercantile pursuits, or manage a farm, or get up and deliver a lecture; but, finding no opening in these occupations, they are tying on their ears and doing nothing. The young men of the South must come down to manual labor—they must come to the conclusion that honest work with the hands is better than no work at all."

-If the Southern journals generally would talk like The Virginian, the Union would soon be reconstructed, without the aid of the Randall Convention. The best way to reconcile all remaining differences is to have every one set to work. The industrious, fragal, thrifty masses never incite needless rebellions; the idle, shiftless, dissolute rascals who gather around court-houses and at cross-road groggeries are the boys who make all the trouble. If the South could but set her Whites to work as generally as her Blacks are now working, she would very soon find the Government good enough for her, would secure all her rights," and be entirely contented and prosperous. Blessed is the man who has found his work and doth it."

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM IN EN-GLAND.

The Tory Cabinet will give no pledges on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, preferring, as they proass, to leave it an open question. At the first blush this reticence may appear strange and unaccountable; but after all it is natural enough, and is justified by a very good reason. One would be inclined to think that having turned a Liberal Ministry out of office on this very question, not, as they aver, because they are opposed to the principle of the lately defeated Reform Bill, but solely on account of the objectionable character of some of its details, they would feel themselves bound to being forward a substitute for the defunct measure, free tem those provisions which they say they felt bound to oppose. This, at any rate, would be the proper parkamentary course. But in the programme they have put forth on their assumption of office, we find Parlamentary Reform altogether ignored. And why? Simply because it is morally mpossible for them to deal with the question to the satisfaction of the great lody of English Reformers.

-Despite their protestitions to the contrary, it is a notorious fact that they are at heart opposed to Reform. The true secret of their opposition to the late moderate measure of the Russell-Gladstone Ministry is to be found in their seep-seated dislike of change in the direction of profess. Besides, they are politi cally disqualified for ettling the question. They are, in fact, as a party, sledged against Reform. Their recent action in Preliament proves them reactionists of the genuine type. Like the Baurbons, they have learned nothing, they have forgotten nothing; and, ere they ould introduce a satisfactory measure for the extension of the elective franchise, they must prepare themselves to do violence to their own Canvictions, and to east aside as obsolete and mischievoss the cherished traditions and principles of their party. It is not surprising, therefore, that they betray a strong desire to consign Reform to the "tomb of the

But how will this great national question be fected by the accession of the Tories to power? Will it be imperilled thereby? Will it be shelved? Will its advocates lose heart? Will the people despair of getting their own? By no means. It will only be delayed for a short time-that is all. The late paltry victory of the Tory party is but a prelude to the final crushing defeat they are destined to sustain at no distant date. The people's cause, though sometimes temporarily checked, never stands still-never moves backward. The cause of Raform in England is, in its essence, as old as Magna Charta. That cause is not the outgrowth of political expediency: it is, rather, the embediment of certain great principles, vital to the maintenance and security of liberty. Its ultimate triumph, therefore, may be confidently predicted.

It is a hopeful and cheering sign of the times, too, to find those whose interests will be most largely and directly affected by the upshot of the present movement. giving evidence that they are properly alive to the imortant issues involved in the conflict. The Liberal English newspapers recently received here are filled with reports of public meetings held in different parts of England, and especially in the large manufactor reform. These meetings are numerously, attended by the operative classes, and are characterized by great enthusiasm; while the extent to which workingme take an active part in their proceedings, growking y remarkable point and power to -- rations indthe policy of the late Carnet, forms a very stiking the policy of the late ( later, forms a very feature in the demonstrations. The working lasses are, in fact many the matter very much iso heir own nands, and, by the intelligence, good at an and moderation with which they discuss the quesion, are vindicating most triumphantly their fitness for the elective franchise. None, save thee wilfull blind, but must see that, not only as regards the poession of property, but in respect also of mental alture, ese classes are quite as much entitled to b franchise now as was the middle class in whose terest the battle of Reform was fought and won 3 years ago. The English operative of 1866 is quite sifferent being from the work agman of 1839, and, st as ent being from the work against at some stars as, to avoid revolution, the ruling powervere at that time compelled to yield to the ighteo deat that time compelled to yield to the ighteo deat that time compelled to yield to the ighteo deat that the save the nation from a terrible conviton that is certain, should it be suffered to tae plac to shake the institutions of England to their fundations. will Parliament have speedily to pass a conrehente measure for admitting the now powerin workis. class to the enjoyment of their undoubteconstit

In reply to a motion in Court to make an unction against the Excise Board permanent, Policiperin all would have been tendent Kennedy, through his counsel, set the deonse that "he directed arrest only in extre case, where a disturbance exists, and that except such cases he does not want any linnor store to bosed.

system got angry. Said this Counselor: "I desire the public to know what these tricks and this quarrel is. It is one between Democratic judges and Republican newspapers." Our angry gentleman's grammais quite as bad as his politics.

PENNSYLVANIA-MR. STEVENS.

The leading Republicans of Lancaster County, Pa., having urged the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens to allow his name to be presented to the next Legislature of Penusylvania as a candidate for United States Seuator, and been answered that he proposes neither to sock nor decline the post, The Lancaster Express prints the following letter to the Editor from WILLIAM D. KELLEY, honorably distinguished as one of the ablest and most thorough-going champions of Equal Rights among Pennsylvania's Representatives in the House:

House:

Washiston, D. C., July 17, 1866.

J. M. W. Geter esq.—Dear Sir: A friend has done me the kindness to send me a copy of your paper of the 10th inst. is which you present Thaddeus Stevess as a candidate for the United States Senate, and say that he "will be the manimous choice of the Union men of the district, and no politician when has any regard for the fitness of things will rectime to expose resolutions instructing the delegates to suppose the distinguished statesman who has given to Lancaster County a national repulsion."

I pray you not to present Mr. Stevens as a local candidate. He belongs to Pennsylvania, and the story of his life long devotion to truth, and justice, and freedom, is among her richest treasures. His name will be dear to the coming generations of Pennsylvania, as those of Otis and Adams are to the people of Massachusetts. I have been intered by seeing my name connected with the Senatorial contect; but as a Pennsylvanian I would find more to gravify my pride in his election without opposition in the Union party, than is my own at the end of a generous centest with worthy competitors.

I hope, therefore, that you will present the name of the great Radical, the great Commoner of the Keysmon State, to her people, and ask them to honor themselves by crewing his lifetions devotion to their best interests with an upcontested clostion to the United States Senate. Venrawary fruity.

With D. Kriller

The Charleston (S. C.) Leader renews its call for a Convention of Colored Men. Now is the time, but the place is not New-Orleans.

Judge Black of Pennsylvania has had a discussion vith the Rev. Dr. Alfred Nevins upon the right of clergymen to preach politics. Judge Block's intercating Biblical arguments suggest the question whether politicians have a right to preach theology.

Of 30 papers on its exchange list, The Augusta Constitutionalist cites 13 which are opposed to the Philadelphia Convention. This respectable minority very sensibly hold that the Southern people had better attend to their crops, which are very unpromising. The Constitutionalist says Georgia wants bread, and the Convention is a stone.

Mr. Randolph's letter to THE TRIBUNE, in regard to his late interview with the President, is straightforward, and we are glad to know that his effort to ettablish colored schools in Lonisiana is so well eacouraged -- at the North. But how is it at the South, Mr. Randolph ! Is is not notorious that the schools for treedmen are only safe when defended by United States bayonets? We know the importance of Education, but no colored man should stoop to admit that it is "the only hope" of his race-not even though a President asserts it. Nor has any influential and intelligent colored man a right to plead his non-interest in politics as a reason for not insisting upon suffrage for his fellows. Above all things, let the colored man not temporize. The best way, the only way, to insure education to the freedman is to insure them their equalities before the law.

Justice Brady's decision is the first important instance in which any judicial aid has been given to the measures of the Board of Health for the protection of the people. We recognize gratefully the fact that this one judge, out of a number who have rendered judgments against the health of the city, has been wise and honest enough to declare that not only is the Health Board right in its particular acts against making public nuisances a matter of enterprise, but that the extraordinary powers granted to it are coustitutional and necessary. The value of this just and outright decision is plain, and the opinion itself is a symptom of returning health, or at least a com. mendable sanitary effort on the part of the city judges. Justice McCunn balf agrees with Justice Brady, and before long we hope our judges will have Ket one opinion of legal construction when the public safety is endangered. One question remains, which we leave to our cuy judges. If it is possible to decide that the extraordinary powers conferred on the Board of Health are constitutional, how happened it that the more ordinary Excise law was declared unconstitutional? That law, it is well known, does no grant half the rowers given to the Health Board, and yet what law is moneyital to the health and order of the city ?

A large number of the merchants of Philadelphia have signed a protest against the removal of Col. Wa. B. Thomas, Collector of that port. Col. Thomas, who was an anti-Slavery man in those days when nothing but pro-Slavery was profitable, is in danger of discovering now that politics move in a cycle." He has got back to the position where to be right is to be disfavor. But we earnestly hope, for the credit of the Administration, that the military and civil services of a good and able officer will be something in his favor, even if his fidelity to the Union party is against him.

The President and Dr. Bandolph.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I saw an article in your paper last night commenting on an interview I had with the Parsident. In reply allow me to say that I am not the man to be "satisfied allow me to say that I am not the man to be salem. I am on dinner or a glass of wine," or a million of mem. I am on here to do my best, not only to get me was Normal School started in Louisiana, but to selected to the million of the control of th here to do my started in Louisiana, but to ave gone out like offices lamps in my adopted Statentii Louisiana's dark heed children have Satisfied! A fixeded and the best educational facilities positioned all the afforded them. To rouse the public heart in fa his scieme. I first procured the sanction of handreds of my pegan, of some of the beat and wealthiest citizens of the State

this seasons. I first procured the sanction of hundreds of my peows, of some of the best and weathiest citizens of the State, of Gen. Baird, through the General Superintendent of Advention of the State; of Major Stader, that Superintendent of Advention of the State; of Major Stader, that Superintendent than whom no nobler friend to us arists in this country; and then coming on here, I have procured the indercement of men of all parties to the idea of educating my people.

Andrew Johnson led the list of those who were in favor of schools; that was all I asked of him, for I am no politician, only a derout believer in the improvability of my race, and a worker to that end. Before I came I was sure of the Radical induces; now I am sure of both, and between these free, which in this matter of education stands on common ground, good will come to my people in the Louisiana lowiands, my home, dearer to me than any other spot on earth, find where 12,000 colored children are clamoring for schools. We have very few school-touses, and we want tunds to build them.

Major Stader of this Bureau in New Orleans, and the firm of Solivan, Billings & Hughs will receive all money subscribed, and expend it for the objects named; and not a deliar of it goes into my private purse. I shall occasionally lecture for my personal expenses, but mysmain object is to arouse the people to the necessity of establishing schools in Louisiana. Mr. Johnson treated me no better nor worse than any well-bred gentleman would. Gen. Howard, has extended to me and my cause every possible aid and ecocuragement; and when I tell you that through him I secured help to the amount of several thousands of dollars for the Schools of New-Orleans, you will see that his friendship took a more solid form than either words or wine. But if you think the President's six stops with the promise extended and the courties effected, I think you are mistaken. He has just given \$1,000 to a celored school, and cell that practical friendship, and no mistake. I speck well of the

The Weather.

and insured for \$15,000. She was owned by E. S. Prosser.

Information was received at the Freedman's Bureau yester.

day that it has been found necessary to declare martial law.

On the safe distance of Washington—nor as the armed before the Prussian advance, so they now evince no license found necessary to declare martial law.

On the safe distance of Washington—nor as the armed before the Prussian advance, so they now evince no license found necessary to declare martial law. before the Prussian advance, so they now evince no Pecause Justice McCunn thought an affidave this

had succeeded in restoring quiet.

Congress for increasing the duty on Iron. We are much afraid we will never have cause for doing so in earnest.

Radical oppression may be summed up as follows: Two white Unionists and seven negroes murdered, and